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*For Shareholder Information*

# AMALGAMATED RARE EARTH MINES LIMITED

Incorporated 1957 in the Province of Ontario

## HEAD OFFICE

25 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario

## CAPITAL

Authorized — 5,000,000 shares \$1.00 Par

Issued — \*4,233,757 shares \$1.00 Par

\*Following sale of 400,000 Underwritten shares

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Chairman of the Board and Director</i> ..... | ARTHUR W. WHITE       |
| <i>President and Director</i> .....             | HARVEY G. GREENE      |
| <i>Vice-President and Director</i> .....        | CHARLES B. FARNHAM    |
| <i>Secretary-Treasurer and Director</i> .....   | H. RODNEY HEARD, C.A. |
| <i>Director</i> .....                           | THOMAS C. MICHIE      |
| <i>Director</i> .....                           | ERNEST V. JONES       |
| <i>Director</i> .....                           | F. A. FELL, P.ENG.    |

## *Ten Years Ago . . .*

Towards the end of that period when Uranium was booming and the United States was already withdrawing from its contracts to purchase  $U_3O_8$  (Uranium Oxide), Amalgamated Rare Earth Mines had partially developed its ore bodies in the Bancroft area of Ontario. Its neighbors Bicroft, Dyno and Faraday were already producing.

At that late stage in the Uranium boom, however, Amalgamated Rare Earth was unable to arrange major financing and since, by a given date, it had been unable to deliver even one pound of  $U_3O_8$  under the terms of the \$27,000,000 Letter of Intent from the Government-owned Eldorado Mining & Refining Company, Amalgamated Rare Earth found itself in the unenviable position of having a very considerable orebody and a large debt position. A bankruptcy petition, too, had been filed against it.

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*This is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made by prospectus only and is made in any province only by such Dealers as may lawfully offer these securities in such province.*



New management was invited in, and Mr. Arthur W. White became Chairman of the Company. Being, by nature a long range thinker and planner he recognized that Uranium production must one day, again, come into its own. Consequently, under the new leadership, the debt situation and the bankruptcy action were fought. The \$530,000 debt was reduced by the Courts to \$69,000 — the bankruptcy action was denied — and the remaining debts were paid off by funds made available to Amalgamated Rare Earth by companies associated with the new management.

## *To-day—in 1968 . . .*

A world shortage of Uranium promises to develop in the immediate future unless new sources of the metal are put in sight. This will also lead to an early price increase.

The status of Amalgamated Rare Earth to-day is eminently suited to take advantage of the supply and demand situation soon about to arise.

**The orebodies:** The Cavendish property, The Rare Earth property and the Halo property have all been developed to the point where close to a total of 1,500,000 tons of Uranium ore grading better than 2 lbs.  $U_3O_8$  per ton has been outlined. Several independent assessments of tonnage have been made and the quoted quantity represents the lowest of the estimates.

**Proposed New Work:** A Prospectus, now available, gives details of an Underwriting of Amalgamated Rare Earth Mines shares which will provide the treasury with \$300,000. With these funds in hand work will start immediately.

The work is planned in two phases:

*Phase 1* will involve the exploration of the Company's three properties to test the continuity of the ore deposits both in depth and laterally. It is proposed to start on the Halo property due to the fact that the two present levels are approachable by adits and no dewatering of the levels is necessary.

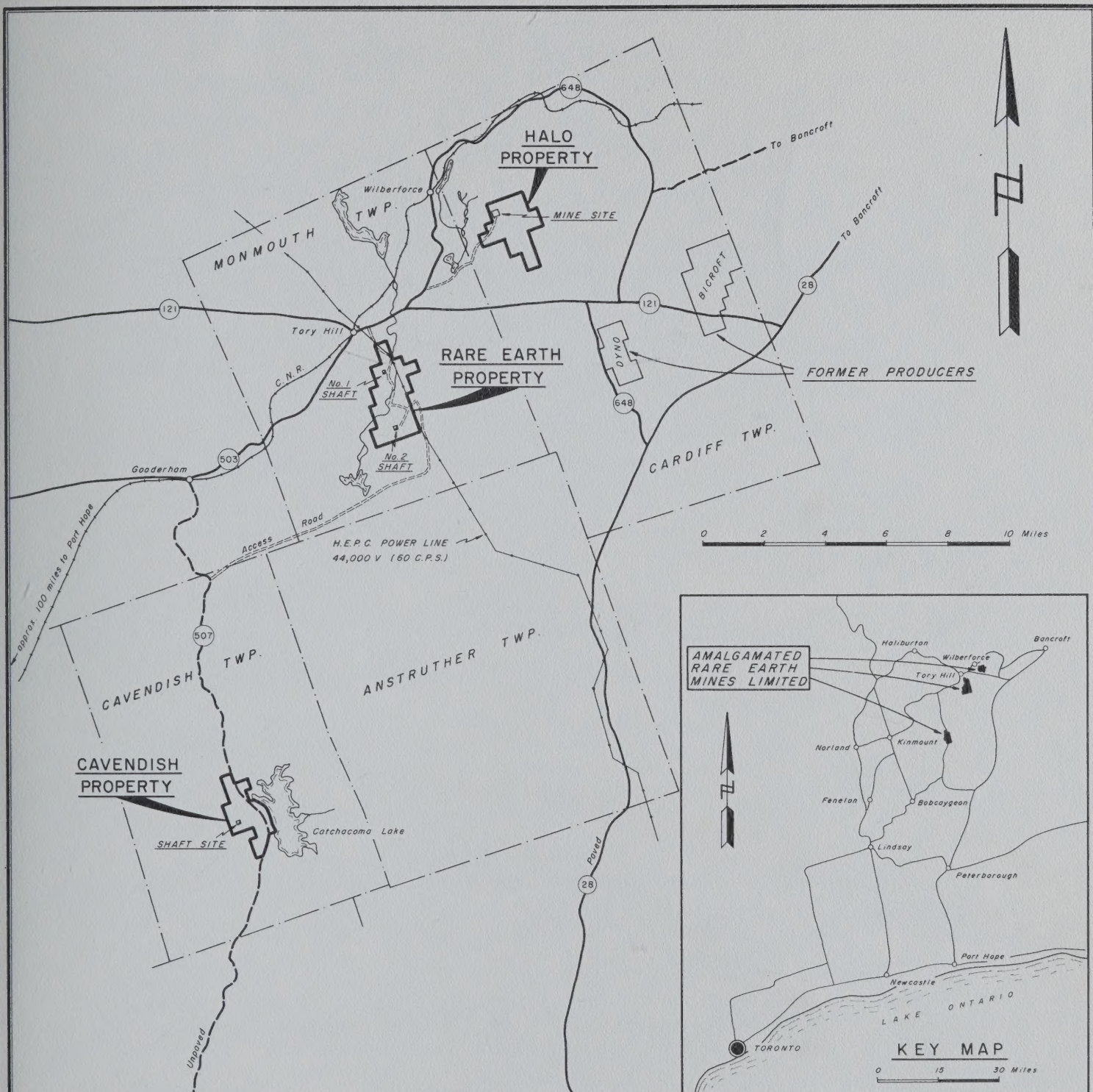
*Phase 2* depends on the success of Phase 1 and calls for detail work, development of the orebodies and mine-mill feasibility studies.

## URANIUM

The 'Great Uranium Boom' started in 1950 and feverishly continued until 1957, when exploration and production had put in sight ore reserves which at that time appeared sufficient for immediate military and peaceful uses. Even then, however, in 1957, it was recognized that in a matter of ten years or so a reassessment of the situation would have to be made which would result in renewed and intensified search for the metal.

In the past two years, there have been ground rumblings as the Canadian Mining industry has been actively putting itself into a position to take advantage of the situation bound to be inevitable in the near future.





# **AMALGAMATED RARE EARTH MINES LIMITED**

LOCATION MAP  
OF

**HALO, RARE EARTH & CAVENDISH URANIUM DEPOSITS**

TORONTO, CANADA  
APRIL 22, 1968

A. S. BAYNE & COMPANY  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS



Now, it is here — analysts of supply and demand, the world's Atomic Energy boards, the Utility companies are all unanimous in their warning of Uranium shortages to come over the next ten years, if new sources are not shown to be forthcoming.

The writer believes the future source of greater Uranium production in Canada lies in three categories thus:

1. *Immediate*

Current producers (there are four of them) are ready to increase their output and a fifth is readying for production.

2. *Medium term*

Former producers who are now reassessing their remaining ore reserves; Companies with developed orebodies but never in production (Amalgamated Rare Earth is in this category).

3. *Longer term*

Out and out exploration bets. Many companies are actively in the field searching and drilling now.

As regards Category 1, their increased production is already discounted in terms of total ore reserves needed for the future.

In Category 2, grade of ore and price, which was partially responsible for their closing, will naturally have a bearing on their re-opening.

Of Category 3, — who can say — their future can be exciting depending on the success of their exploration.

From the above, no clear increase in total ore reserves can be seen unless price increases bring presently marginal ore into consideration.

Known world reserves of Uranium Oxide are estimated at 690,000 tons of which Canada has 210,000 tons.

The rapid growth of nuclear power installations in all countries will, over the next ten years, make the currently known ore reserves appear negligible and it must be remembered that nuclear power planning, once committed, must look ahead for 30 years.

The three major holders of  $U_3O_8$  reserves are Canada, United States and South Africa for a total of 600,000 tons. The States has a very large nuclear development program and will need all its reserves — and much more. By 1980 the United States will have used at least 250,000 tons. Its current reserves are estimated at 190,000 tons.

South Africa's reserves are largely a by-product of its gold producing industry.

Canada stands in a preferred position in the world in the future of Uranium and NOW is the time since even with newly discovered ore today it would be 1973 before appreciable production could start.